



LABOR CLARION

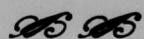
LEADING ARTICLES—February 2, 1917.

SOCIALIST ON FORD AND SUHR.
PROSECUTION'S CASE FINISHED.
INCREASE INCOME TAX.
SOCIAL WELFARE TAFFY.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SPIRIT.

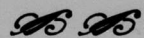
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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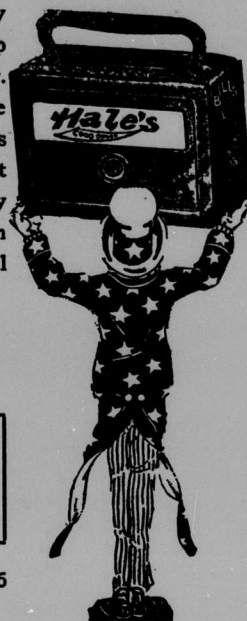
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❖ ❖ Socialist on Ford and Suhr ❖ ❖

But, say others, Ford and Suhr are still behind prison bars, and a word from the Governor could at any time right a wrong by releasing them.

All true. Yet I choose to believe that long ago Ford and Suhr would have been released had it not been for the fatuous criminality of their professed "comrades" on the outside. When the irresponsible I. W. W.'s served notice on the Governor that unless the prisoners were pardoned they would take vengeance by burning barns and destroying hop-fields, and when they followed up this threat by overt acts of destruction, there was but one thing for an honest executive to do. That was to defy them, and to bring every power of the State to bear in suppressing their criminal activities. That was what Johnson did, and in that act he had the support of every person fit to be a citizen of the State.

But now that menace is gone, and that threat is not repeated. Some of us who, eleven years ago, predicted that this movement would prove an unmitigated curse to American labor, have had our predictions more than amply fulfilled; but there is some satisfaction in the evidences that the day of its evil influence is passing. The I. W. W.'s will hardly again serve an ultimatum on Johnson.

Perhaps Ford and Suhr were not wholly guiltless. The testimony is a chaos of contradiction. But whatever the measure of their guilt, they were less guilty than those who enforced upon thousands of wage-earners such barbarous conditions; less guilty than those who brutally provoked them into open conflict; far less guilty than those who with passionate vengeance brought down upon the prisoners the heavy hand

of what they call "the law." The "parlor revolutionists," the radical dilettanti of New York and Boston, who urge the poor and the wretched to commit violence and sabotage but take good care to keep their own sleek skins intact—these are all at large, well fed, well clothed, free to express themselves as they may; and when any one of them comes to Southern California (or Northern, either, for that matter) all the tribe whom Dickens long ago characterized in the person of Mrs. Leo Hunter welcome them to their salons as the apostles of a new dispensation. But Ford and Suhr are locked behind steel bars.

The reality of the evils against which these victims protested was long ago acknowledged by the Immigration and Housing Commission, which has, to some effect, striven to remedy them. But Ford and Suhr, though they set in motion the slow wheels of the State in behalf of the exploited workers of the hopfields and other labor camps, still pay the penalty for bringing these evils to light. The evils are remedied, but the protagonists of the conflict are punished.

The Governor can worthily crown his six years of achievement by pardoning Ford and Suhr, and by the writing of a state paper such as Altgeld wrote when he pardoned Fielden, Schwab and Neebe. He can make it plain that transgressions of social order are more odious when committed in the name of the law than when committed by maddened victims in the hopfields, revolting against oppression. He will draw, by this act, a fresh outburst of abuse from the organs of wealth and privilege, but he will gain the plaudits of good citizens everywhere.—W. J. Ghent, in California "Outlook."

TO PUT UP FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Every woman who ever puts up fruits or cans vegetables ought to read the circular on "Home and Farm Canning," written by W. V. Cruess, Assistant Professor of Zymology in the University of California, just published by the university and to be had for the asking by writing to the College of Agriculture at Berkeley.

Professor Cruess says the problem has now been solved of canning vegetables without the repeated heatings which have been necessary in the past, which were troublesome and expensive and injurious to flavor and texture. The new method is merely the addition of a little acid to the liquid in which the vegetables are canned. He has proved, for example, that peas keep perfectly after being heated to 212° F. in a brine containing five ounces of lemon-juice to every gallon, while peas heated in the same brine without lemon juice spoil. The same results have been obtained with beans, pumpkins, beets, turnips, artichokes, and asparagus.

Great quantities of fruits and vegetables go to waste every year on the farms of California, or are sold at prices which return little profit, says Professor Cruess.

When canned fruits or vegetables spoil, says Professor Cruess, it is because of the growth of one of three different groups of microscopic vegetable organisms, such as the blue-green molds of spoiled fruits, the yeasts familiar in bread making, and the bacteria found in the scum and "mother" of vinegar. None of these organisms ever arise from non-living matter, so if all the germs can be killed by heat and the air be kept out, neither mold, yeast, nor bacteria will cause spoiling.

The molds and yeasts are quickly killed at temperatures below the boiling point of water, but the bacteria on vegetables are astonishingly resistant to heat. Often they can stand the temperature of boiling water for an hour or more—but with the use of lemon juice this problem is solved.

The flavor and texture of fresh fruits can be much better retained if they are canned at low temperatures, and Professor Cruess has succeeded in safely sterilizing peaches, apricots, pears, cherries, and berries at temperatures of from 165° F. to 175° F., by filling the cans with fruit and a fairly heavy syrup and keeping the cans in hot water, kept at 175° F., for ten to twenty minutes, with occasional stirring to hasten the penetration of the heat.

The housewife's success with her canning and preserving will be much aided, says Professor Cruess, if she will use a good thermometer, costing a dollar, and a "saccharometer," or sugar-tester, costing about 75 cents, which is useful in making the sugar syrups of the desired strength.

The widespread notion that beet sugar is not as good as cane sugar for putting up fruit is declared by Professor Cruess to be now without foundation, since cane sugar and beet sugar are exactly the same thing chemically.

Special individual directions are given by Professor Cruess for new and improved methods for canning apples, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, blackberries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, cranberries, gooseberries, grapes, figs, rhubarb, pineapple, oranges, and ripe olives.

To can vegetables, says Professor Cruess, is an effective means of providing for a varied family table and yet keeping down expenses, so he gives special instructions for canning artichokes, asparagus, green beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn, peas, peppers, pimientos, tomatoes, including ways of canning tomatoes whole, so they may be sliced for salads, and pumpkin, so that the California family may have pumpkin pie all the year round.

REVERSED—RESULTS SATISFACTORY.

A ruling handed down last week by the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago reversed the ruling of Judge A. B. Anderson of the Indianapolis District Federal Court and dismissed the injunction issued by him against the employees of the Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Company and against William J. Mahon and the officers of the Street Car Workers' Union.

In 1914 there was a street car strike in Indianapolis that bid fair to result in complete victory for the workers. As usual, politicians intervened and persuaded the men to a compromise settlement which included a small wage raise and the recognition by the company of the right of the men to belong to their union. As soon as the men returned to work the company began a system of hiring calculated to disrupt the newly-formed union. Each new applicant for work was required to sign an individual contract, entirely foreign to the basis of the strike settlement. As those who refused to sign this contract were being discharged with or without cause, the men determined that the only way to save the organization and their jobs was through calling another strike.

Investors from Philadelphia appealed to Judge Anderson for an injunction against the street car workers, and he granted their plea on the ground that the appellants had property rights in the working contracts enforced upon the individual applicants for work. This decision was appealed.

Now the sequel—in 1916 the award of the arbitration board that settled the 1914 strike expired. But in the meantime, every applicant for work had been made to sign a contract for five years from the time of his hiring. The union had dwindled to a few hundred members, but a demand was made for a contract containing improved conditions of employment and better methods of adjusting disputes. The company issued an ultimatum demanding that every man in their employ sign their agreement at a certain hour or consider himself discharged. Officers of the Federal Court served copies of Judge Anderson's injunction upon the union officials. And they dilly-dallied; they let the time limit set by the company expire and they did not call a strike. They permitted all the union men to be discharged and their places filled with non-unionists, and they hesitated, held in awe by this injunction that has now been declared illegal. And they have lost their organization in Indianapolis.

Even though this injunction has been reversed, we do not believe that the traction company can complain. They must acknowledge that they received very valuable service; very effective service. It brought the result desired. It broke the organization. And was it a coincidence that the ruling was not reversed until just after the organization expired? Also, that the question involved, of property right in labor power, was completely evaded?

But enough of this! We do not expect employers of labor who are fighting organization among their employees to forego any possible advantage; and if one such advantage happens to be complacent judges who will stretch, evade, nullify the law of the land so far as lies in their power, why such advantages will be used against us, as long as we stand for it.

This particular injunction was illegal, but it was nevertheless effective, because the men submitted to it. The ruling reversing the injunction cannot reorganize the union; does not aid the men who have been victimized.

There is only one safe way. We must ourselves declare every injunction claiming property right for the employer in the labor power of the worker, illegal! We must deny that we belong to any man, even though we are made to suffer for it temporarily.

Disregard all such injunctions! Ride right over them. They were never legal, even before

the people's representatives assembled in the National Congress solemnly stated that the courts had usurped the prerogative.

Don't blame the employers who seek to use this tool. Refuse to be held for a moment by what you know to be usurped power. Don't squeal! Fight!—"United Mine Workers' Journal."

NEW WAGES LAW.

A new payment of wages act has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Harris of Bakersfield.

The bill provides for a semi-monthly pay day except in farm, horticultural pursuits, poultry raising, domestic service, and employments where three or less persons are employed, which employments must provide a monthly pay day, and imposes a penalty of \$50 to be paid to the State by employers who fail to pay their employees when wages are due. Discharged employees are entitled to receive their pay on the date of their discharge, according to this measure, and the Commissioner of Labor is empowered to enforce the act, while the District Attorney in each county is made responsible for prosecutions for violations of its provisions.

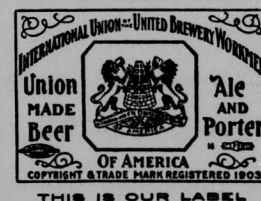
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COMING CONVENTIONS.

February 19th, Washington, D. C., American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

March, International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.

May 1st, Granite City, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 1st, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

May (second Monday), Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

May 14th, New Haven, Conn., American Federation of Musicians.

May 15th, Everett, Wash., International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.

June, Washington, D. C., Pattern Makers' League of North America.

June 4th, Boston, Mass., International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

June (second Monday), New Haven, Conn. Brotherhood Railroad Signalmen of America.

June (second Monday), Cleveland, Ohio, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of America.

June 11th, St. Louis, Mo., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

June 18th, Philadelphia, Pa., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

July, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 9th, Detroit, Mich., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 9th, Toledo, Ohio, International Longshoremen's Association.

July (third Monday), Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

July 17th, Detroit, Mich., Stove Mounters' International Union.

July (third Saturday), New York City, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

August, Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.

August 6th, Detroit, Mich., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

August (second week), Toledo, Ohio, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

August 13-18th, Colorado Springs, Colo., International Typographical Union.

August 20-25th, Rochester, N. Y., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September, Baltimore, Md., Coopers' International Union of North America.

September (Labor Day), Memphis, Tenn., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

September (Labor Day), Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

September 10th, Providence, R. I., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

September (second Monday), Cleveland, Ohio, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

September (second Monday), Boston, Mass., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September (second Monday), Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

September (second Thursday), Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.

September (third Monday), Atlantic City, N. J., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

September 26-27th, Providence, R. I., International Jewelry Workers' Union.

October (third week), Lowell, Mass., United Textile Workers of America.

December 21-23d, Yonkers, N. Y., Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.

AN UNRECORDED SERVICE TO LABOR.

By Theodore Johnson.

Now that laborers on city contract work of all descriptions, including work in the Hetch Hetchy, are to be properly protected as the result of the adoption by the voters and the approval by the Legislature of Charter Amendment No. 16, relating to labor requirements on public work, it is well to make public and remember the signal service in that connection of one man without whose prompt and decisive aid that result would not have been achieved.

Supervisor Charles A. Nelson is the man in this instance to whom labor in San Francisco owes recognition and a vote of thanks, and these are the circumstances under which Mr. Nelson was able to perform this valuable but unrecorded service to the people of his city:

When Charter Amendment No. 16 was pending in the judiciary committee of which Mr. Nelson is the chairman, his two colleagues, Messrs. Hilmer and Hayden, made up their minds if possible to prevent the measure from being reported back to the Board and ordered submitted to the people, the prevailing tactics whereby so many other measures are constantly kept from consideration by the supervisorial body. The ground upon which they relied to accomplish their purpose is contained in the following provisions of Rule 31 of the Rules of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, reading:

"Committees shall report on any subject referred to them by the Board a statement of facts and also their recommendations thereon in writing; and no report shall be received unless it be signed by a majority of the committee."

Supervisor Nelson compelled a public hearing on the measure, at the end of which he proposed that the committee report the measure back to the Board. The other members, the aforementioned two obstructionists, however, overruled the chairman and decided to keep the amendment in the committee, holding it "under advisement."

In due course the Board of Supervisors acted upon all proposed amendments, and was on the point of finishing this work at a night session on Monday, September 25, 1916, when Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, to bring this matter before the Board, made the following motion, noted in the official proceedings: "That the judiciary committee report forthwith the proposed charter amendment requiring minimum wage of \$3 and eight hours on all contract work for the city."

The record does not contain the objection raised by Supervisor Hayden that the amendment could not be acted upon as the judiciary committee had failed to report the amendment back to the Board. Mr. Hayden insisted upon his objection and read the above rule 31 in support thereof. A long debate ensued and Supervisor Nelson, acting as president of the Board in the absence of Mayor Rolph, cut the Gordian knot, ruling Mr. Gallagher's motion to be in order, and a vote taken thereon immediately, and duly recorded, resulted as follows:

"Motion carried by the following vote: Ayes—Supervisors Brandon, Deasy, Gallagher, Hocks, Hynes, Lahaney, Mulvihill, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Suhr, Walsh, Welch, Wolfe—14. Noes—Supervisors Hayden, Hilmer, McLeran—3. Absent—Supervisor Kortick—1."

After a discussion as to its effect, Supervisor Gallagher moved that the proposed amendment be ordered submitted to the electors for approval and the motion carried by the same vote as the preceding motion.

Thus Supervisor Nelson established a precedent in the Board which, it is hoped, will forever remain the rule, that no mere majority of a committee can prevent action by the Board on a measure which is favored by practically

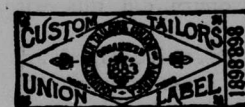
the entire Board as well as the overwhelming majority of the electorate.

All respect and honor due to the man who established this wholesome and just rule in the Board of Supervisors for the benefit of the people of his city.

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PROSECUTION'S CASE FINISHED.

By Ed. Gammons.

The Mooney prosecutors closed their case on Wednesday noon after a mass of expert testimony that gave no definite light on the different bomb theories. Many explosion experts were put on the stand on Tuesday to testify that the explosion occurred on the sidewalk. On cross-examination they admitted that the same effects might be produced by a thrown bomb. One was very strong on assumptions and so his testimony was negative. Another swore that the blood stains shown in an enlarged photograph of the scene of the explosion was "an abrasion of the sidewalk." He also admitted that his conclusions as to the explosion were formed by an examination of the sidewalk three days after the explosion. Policeman Steve Bunner admitted previously that the hole in the wall of the building at the scene of the explosion and the hole in the sidewalk had been enlarged by order of District Attorney Fickert. A man named Coburn did this with a sledge hammer.

Steve Bunner, Detective Hand and Detective Sergeant Proll on cross-examination by Bourke Cockran admitted that the identifications of the Mooneys, Weinberg and Billings were not made in the usual way by lining them up with other prisoners. Those who identified them were either brought straight to their cells or the defendants were brought out singly before their identifiers. In regard to the search made of the defendants' rooms and apartments, the officers admitted that neither the defendants nor any of their friends were present on these occasions. "Assuming that these men are being framed-up, wouldn't it be easy to place this incriminating evidence in their rooms?" Cockran asked these witnesses. All indignantly denied the insinuation.

"How about the Dowdell case in 1906 where you framed up a man and almost had him hanged?" Cockran asked Bunner. Bunner was silent.

During Bunner's testimony Prosecutor Cunha asked several questions reflecting on Mrs. Belle Lavin's character. At the adjournment of court Mrs. Lavin slapped Cunha on the face and he staggered her with a return blow. There was much excitement, but friends hurried Mrs. Lavin from the courtroom and the incident ended.

The most heralded of the prosecution witnesses was F. C. Oxman of Durkee, Oregon, a cattleman, or as he described himself, "a country gentleman." His direct testimony was to the effect that he saw Tom Mooney, Rena Mooney, Weinberg, Billings and a man with a "stubby" moustache drive up to Market and Steuart streets with the bomb and place it at the point of the explosion. Billings, whilst carrying the bomb, jostled him, and yet he swore that Billings and Mooney came back and paid the "stubby" moustached man right under his nose. Crowley and McDonald swear that both Mooney and Billings came to Steuart street walking and that after placing the suitcase, they separated and went in different directions, Mooney going in the direction of Drumm street. "We are more than satisfied to abide by McDonald's testimony," said Prosecutor Cunha. How can McDonald's statement be reconciled with Oxman's, who swears that all the defendants (except Ed. Nolan) drove away in Weinberg's automobile on Steuart street, towards Mission street, after the bomb was placed?

When Oxman was put on cross-examination, he became very nervous and was utterly hostile to the defense. He maintained that the defendants drove up to Steuart street at 1:40 p. m. the day of the explosion. Market street was cleared of all traffic at 1 o'clock that day. He absolutely refused to answer Cockran's questions for a while until the court sharply ordered him to answer. He refused to explain the fact

that after he formed the opinion that the defendants were suitcase thieves and taken the number of Weinberg's auto, that he failed to turn over the information to Captain of Police Matheson, whom he saw at the scene of the explosion. He admitted that he identified the defendants when they were alone in their cells. "Now, with the aid of your wonderful memory, of which you have just boasted, tell us how Mooney was dressed on the day of the explosion?" Cockran asked. Oxman was stomached. He twisted and writhed in the chair and Cockran was forced to repeat his question. At length, with a ghastly smile, Oxman replied: "If I'm not mistaken, Mooney had a suit of clothes on him on that day." Cockran retorted that it was no laughing matter. Oxman made a bad impression. He was too positive in his story and he broke down completely on cross-examination.

GRAFT CHARGED IN STRIKE CASES.

In New York, charges that Lucian S. Breckinridge accepted fees from employers' associations while engaged as an assistant district attorney to prosecute employees for disorders in connection with the East Side strikes were presented recently before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in behalf of District Attorney Edward Swann.

A check showing a payment of \$500 to an alleged go-between was introduced in evidence and a witness testified that the money was for Breckinridge.

George G. Battle, special counsel for District Attorney Swann, said Breckinridge and a man named Wilson were "both equally implicated in the conspiracy." Wilson, he said, formerly was connected with lawless strikers in hiring gunmen, and later became an informant against them in the employ of the District Attorney's office under Breckinridge.

The Laundry Workers' Union and the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union will co-operate with the Board of Health in endeavoring to secure the enactment of a city ordinance prohibiting the handling of soiled laundry in grocery stores, tailor shops, cleaning and dyeing establishments

and other places of business. The ordinance, which was drafted by the Board of Health, and is now pending in the Board of Supervisors, has for its object the safeguarding of the public from contagious and infectious diseases.

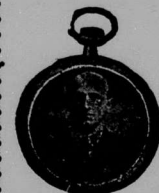
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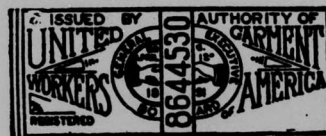


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INCREASE INCOME TAX.

The Association for an Equitable Income Tax, of which Register John J. Hopper of New York is president, and among whose officers are Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe, Charles H. Ingersoll, Amos Pinchot, Edmund B. Osborne and George L. Record, is urging Congress to increase the tax rate on all incomes of over \$1,000,000 to from one-fifth to one-third of the total income and the rates on all large incomes proportionately, says Benjamin C. Marsh in a report made to the Committee on Industrial Relations. It urges also that the tariff on sugar be promptly repealed and the duties on the necessities of life and cheaper grades of luxuries be reduced, and that the rates on incomes from investment over \$50,000 should be counted as unearned incomes.

Congress seems inclined to disregard these first principles of democracy and to impose higher taxes on food and other necessities of the working classes. The workers of America should realize the injustice of our present system of raising revenue and demand equality, such as urged by the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax. It is un-American and unjust to conscript working men for military service as long as the institution of private property based on special privilege remains.

The growth of huge fortunes in Great Britain is an important cause of the present European war. Not all the tactful and unhappy lives of diplomats can hide this fact. Cotton manufacturers in Lancashire were making 35 per cent and paying cruelly low wages, while the underpaid workmen were being taxed much more heavily than the recipients of the incomes, due largely to the payment of inadequate wages. America is in danger of following the stupid example of Great Britain.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the most astounding record of the rapid concentration of wealth in a few hands in this country. For the year ending June 30, 1914, only sixty individuals in the United States were recorded as having a net taxable income of over \$1,000,000 each and their aggregate net taxable income was \$127,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1915, the number of net incomes of over \$1,000,000 exactly doubled to 120, and the 120 people received at least \$200,000,000. During this year there was a marked increase also in the number of persons receiving large incomes, as follows: Persons receiving incomes of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 increased from 69 to 122; those receiving from \$300,000 to \$400,000 increased from 147 to 354.

In 1914 there were only 2348 individuals who received a net taxable income of \$100,000 or more, with an approximate gross income of \$595,000,000, while in 1915 there were 3704 such individuals, with an approximate gross income of \$1,050,000,000. One-tenth of one per cent of the population, including the dependents of these taxpayers, received nearly one-twentieth of the total national income. Not one of those receiving this enormous income secured it from his own exertions. All were due to some long-standing privilege or to some more recent opportunity for exorbitant profits due to the war. On the other hand the number of those receiving

incomes of from three to five thousand dollars fell from 82,754 in 1914 to 69,045 in 1915.

Prosperity has not reached materially below the top, while the high cost of living has largely offset, if not more than offset, the advantages to the working people of slight increases in their wages, or small salaries.

It is significant that at the same time that these huge incomes are being taxed too lightly, while increasing so rapidly, the beneficiaries of privilege in the country are urging military conscription of the workers.

If the present administration at Washington wishes to convince the people that Wall Street and the insidious and pervasive powers of privilege have been driven out of the nation's capital, they must compel privilege to pay its fair share of the cost of government, as urged by this association. The receivers of these swollen and increasing incomes are now trying to force this country into aggressive warfare through securing concessions, under the guise of commercial expansion.

Such an income tax as suggested will not only distribute more equitably the cost of government but will help us to prevent the policy of financial imperialism, planned by the un-American results of privilege and monopoly—our billionaires, and near billionaires.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present next week a wonderful new bill composed entirely of headliners. George Nash, one of the best of American character actors who recently starred with great success in "The Mark of the Beast," is one of the latest legitimate actor recruits to vaudeville. He will appear in a one-act play entitled "The Unexpected," by Aaron Hoffman, who seems to be developing into a sort of C. Henry. Mr. Nash is ably supported by Julia Hay and Jerome Gammeyer. Madame Chilson-Ohrman, a famous prima donna soprano whose musical education was acquired abroad and who has sung with great success at Covent Garden, London, at the Opera Comique, Paris, and has distinguished herself in this country with the New York, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago Symphony Orchestras, four of the finest musical organizations extant, will be heard in a delightful song program. Despite the fact that the Farber Girls have been prominent features in the amusement world for quite a while and are now recognized headliners, they still retain their girlish charm and youthful naivete. Constance and Irene Farber sing and dance admirably and indulge in bright and witty repartee. Foster Ball, assisted by Kernan Cripps, will appear in a character study called "Since the Days of 61." It enables Mr. Ball as the reminiscent veteran to present one of the finest bits of character acting witnessed in a decade. Aileen Stanley, "the Girl with the Personality," will sing dialect and timely songs and wear stunning costumes. The other headline acts in this extraordinary bill will be Odiva, "the Water Queen"; Imhoff, Conn and Coreene, in "Surgeon Louder, U. S. A.," and Elsie Pilcer and Dudley Douglas. The performance will conclude with the most recent series of the Hearst-Pathe Motion Pictures.

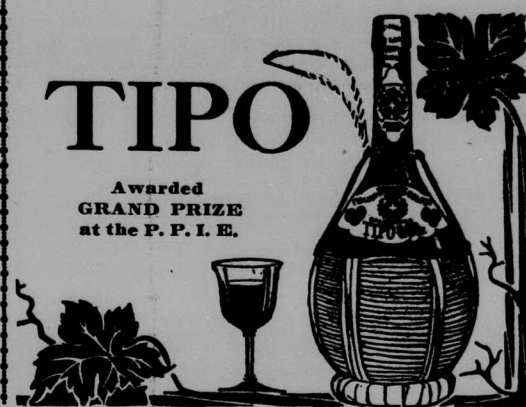
AVOID THESE.

The culinary unions of Chicago are engaged in a fight with the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, but are centering their fight on Eitel Brothers, owners of the Bismarck Hotel, and wholesalers and importers of wines and liquors, whose leading brands are Tom Moore whiskey and Hidenberg Kimmel, and they ask the help of all trade unionists in their fight.

Every day that is born into the world comes like a burst of music, and rings itself all the day through; and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge or a life march, as thou wilt.—Carlyle.

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Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then show a brave and present mind;
But when, with too indulgent gales,
She swells too much, then furl thy sails.
—Creech.

The program of the Police Commission seems to call for special favors for certain cafes on particular streets. Why this discrimination? Vice is vice, whether it flourishes on O'Farrell, Powell, Eddy or Mason streets. We have not heard a single logical reason advanced for the favoritism being shown in this matter. What is the real reason?

Remember the union label when making purchases. The trade unionists of this city and their families spend more than a million dollars a week. Were this money spent for union made goods every merchant in San Francisco would have his shelves groaning with the weight of union products, and there would be no unemployed unionists.

We are rapidly approaching the time, if we do not call a halt upon outside social uplifters, when the worker will not be privileged to spend the money he earns according to the dictates of his own judgment but will be by law directed to spend so much per week for food, so much for clothing, so much for health insurance, and so on to the end of his purse. These intellectuals firmly believe the average wage worker does not know what is good for him; that he is incapable of properly spending his wages and that, therefore, they, charitable souls that they are, must exercise direction over him. What do you think of it?

Reports from San Quentin are to the effect that J. B. McNamara was confined in a dungeon for nearly a month because he refused to work in the jute mill. Now we do not know McNamara, and so far as we know, have never seen him. It is needless to say we have no sympathy with the crime for which he is in prison. We are informed he is a man who never did hard physical labor in his life and is not a strong man physically. Work in the jute mill is of a character requiring strength and endurance and to force McNamara to do such work is to inflict cruel and inhuman punishment upon him. We are surprised to learn that Warden Johnston, himself incapable of performing hard physical labor, for the same reason McNamara is unable to stand it, should approve of such heartlessness and brutality. To force such a man to do such work is brutal, and it should be made criminal.

Chamber of Commerce Spirit

Those who peruse and exercise a little thought while reading the daily papers may easily comprehend a number of things which in their own daily limited experience they may not so easily be able to learn. Thus those who read that portion of last Sunday's papers devoted to general business were given another signal proof, in the freight rate changes simultaneously decided upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Transcontinental Bureau of Railways, of the truth of the common suspicion among men of labor that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is an institution organized chiefly to advance the selfish and monopolistic interests of its members without regard for the weal of the people of the city or state at large. The proofs are:

From the San Francisco "Chronicle":

"California won and lost in freight rate changes announced yesterday.

"In the forenoon came the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission reducing the differential on flour, as compared with wheat, from Idaho and Utah points from 15 to 5 cents.

"But in the afternoon came the announcement from the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe of considerable reductions on east and west bound transcontinental freight shipments, as determined by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau at its recent meeting in Chicago.

"In the flour and wheat differential the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce loses its fight for the California millers, it being predicted that the reduction of the rate on wheat by ten cents will preclude California millers from handling the Utah and Idaho wheats here, and result in shipments of flour to the Coast from those states.

"Compensation for this loss comes in the sweeping reductions determined upon by the transcontinental roads, many of which will be of direct benefit to California shippers. These new rates will go into effect on April 1st."

From the San Francisco "Examiner":

"Sweeping reductions in freight rates of vast importance to California shippers were announced by the transcontinental railways yesterday. While the rate changes affect both east and west bound freight, the larger benefits will be gained by the Pacific States shippers.

"The new rates were officially fixed by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau in Chicago during a meeting at which all the transcontinental railways were represented. The meeting is still in session. The reduced rates will become effective April 1st.

"The action of the rate-fixing bureau is regarded as a clear-cut victory for California shippers, who have carried on a persistent and well organized campaign to bring about a substantial trimming of rates which they have insisted were not only exorbitant, but discriminatory.

"Disregarding the protests of Seth Mann, attorney and traffic manager for the Chamber of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered that the differential in the freight rate between flour and wheat should be reduced from 15 to 5 cents. Under this ruling, the grain rate remains at 35 cents, while the flour rate is reduced from 50 to 40 cents.

"In the matter of the flour and grain rates, the northern California millers were eager to have the 15 cents differential maintained because it enabled them to mill the wheat shipped from Utah and Idaho and still sell the flour here in competition with flour shipped in from those states. In other words, the high differential amounted to a protective tariff to California millers."

The people of this city are familiar with the position taken by the Chamber of Commerce in every instance where the workers have asked that slight differentials be allowed by municipal authorities in favor of home products, and the above quotations show the selfish position taken in the matter of freight rates by the representative of the Chamber.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If the foolish women who are picketing the White House do not get frozen feet it is likely they will get nothing whatever out of their chilly vigil. The Congressional Union has followed one fool escapade with another for several years.

"Only genius and invention," says one of the many apologists that have recently arisen in behalf of the oil combinations, "can reduce the price of gasoline." The Sherman Anti-Trust law was made to apply to organized labor without waiting for genius or invention, but billionaire oil magnates are not mere working men.

President Wilson has again vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test. There are votes enough in the present Congress to pass the bill over the veto, but the time is very short and Congress has a large amount of work to do before March 4th. It is to be hoped, however, the matter will be settled before adjournment.

Although in 1916 the President signed the federal law relating to child labor, the law will not go into effect until September, 1917. The national law will then free only those children making products which are shipped from state to state, about 150,000 children. This is only 7 per cent of the children at work, estimated at two million. The European war has increased the number of child workers in the United States. Of the huge number, 93 per cent must go on until rescued by state laws and state officers.

The motorship "George Washington" of the Norway-Pacific line (Fred Olsen, operator), which passed through the Panama Canal on December 22nd, is under charter to the government to carry coal from Norfolk to Tiburon. On her first trip in this service the ship carried 9121 tons of coal. She is 445 feet in length by 55 feet beam and was drawing 26 feet 9 inches at time of transit. This is the largest motorship which has passed through the canal. The "Chile," which made the transit on July 31, 1916, has a length of 445 feet and beam of 53 feet; her canal tonnage is slightly less than the "George Washington's." The largest cargo which has been carried through by a motorship was 9200 tons, that of the "Falstria," which made the transit on June 30, 1916.

A Boston exchange says: "Five entirely independent retail coal dealers in Boston, having no business connection with one another, without mutual understanding, in the absence of all collusion, connivance, accompliceship or confederacy—five retail coal dealers in Boston, unassociated with or unassimilated by any combination or trust, each acting, we must assume, on his own motion, impulse or initiative, prepared on Monday an advertisement for the Tuesday newspapers announcing, in almost identical language and with striking similarity of type, a reduction of 50 cents a ton in the price of coal! Here is a problem that should interest the most advanced riddle solvers. How did it happen that each of these five retail coal dealers was moved at the same time to spread in the same manner the same philanthropic tidings through the medium of the same form of advertisement, assuming that no one of them knew what the others were doing, and that they were all uninfluenced by a higher authority? It is beyond us." Apparently the same order has not reached San Francisco, for coal is still soaring here.

WIT AT RANDOM

A little old lady traveling on a train in Central California had become somewhat tired of the seemingly endless expanse of alfalfa fields and exclaimed: "Now, ain't this land the limit, all they can raise is alpaca and they have to irritate that!"

The new minister was shaking hands with a new member of his congregation, a girl fresh from Sweden, and said, cordially: "I would like to know your address, so I can call on you."

"Oh," said the girl innocently, "I haf a man."

"Who's down there?" called Dr. Stitch, thrusting his head, features and neck out of his bedroom window.

"It's me, doctor," said a dark figure on the doorsteps.

"Oh, you," said the doctor.

"The baby has been crying these four hours, and everybody in the house is up, but nobody can quiet him," said the d. f. on the steps.

"The poor child!" said Dr. Stitch. "I'll throw down some sleeping powders."

And he did, and Wee Gates—for it was he—hurried home with them, and found the baby still crying and the family awake and worrying.

"Here, everybody," said Gates. And he gave a sleeping powder to Mrs. Gates, one to Aunt Iron Gates, one to Miss Garden Gates and took one himself.

And they all fell asleep immediately, and didn't hear another sound from the baby till next morning.

William Wilberforce, the slave-liberator, had a sister who was a hustler. She hustled for William at the hustings and succeeded in getting him elected to Parliament. On one occasion, when she had concluded her stump speech, some enthusiasts in the crowd shouted:

"Miss Wilberforce forever!"

The lady stepped forward.

"Gentlemen, I thank you," she said, "but, believe me, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."—"Tit-Bits."

Peddler—Madam, I am introducing a new brand of soap—

Lady—Don't want it.

Peddler—It costs only half as much as any soap now on the market—

Lady—Don't want any of it.

Peddler—And it will do twice the work of any other—

Lady—Don't want it, I told you.

Peddler—It softens the skin and makes the complexion clear and beautiful—

Lady—How much is it?—Indianapolis "Star."

Last election night the leading bon-vivant of a certain town proceeded joyously and faithfully to go in for strong drink on a larger scale than was for his own best interests. His travels then took him to the headquarters of the Republican county committee, where he sat down and listened to the election returns. All night long he heard the precinct figures counted off—so many for Hank Hicks and so many for Bill Jones for this or that office.

Then he started homeward, steering his course along a street that was rough, as it seemed to him, like a sea. As one great billow pushed him against the plate-glass front of a restaurant he glanced at the signs that gave the prices of various food dishes offered in that caravansary. It read:

"Pork and apple sauce, 25. Ham and eggs, 35."

"Hurrah for ham and eggs," he shouted, as he continued on his way.—"Everybody's Magazine."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE IGNORANT MASSES.

We Social Uplifters, we eminent sifters
Of merit and poor people's needs,
Went down to the slums to regenerate bums,
And to do meritorious deeds.

We washed them, we dressed them, with libraries blessed them;

We prayed with those ignorant mobs—
And the wretches were hateful and vilely ungrateful,

And said what they wanted was jobs.

Our noble committee then searched through the city

To find all the fallen and lost;

We learned how they came to be living in shame—

This, mind you, at no little cost.

We swamped them with tracts and statistical facts,

But the creatures were terribly rude;

They acknowledged 'twas nice to be free from all vice,

But they said what they wanted was food!

They're just as God made them—it's useless to aid them,

The brutes do not ask for reform;

Intellectual feasts are all wasted on beasts

Who want to be fed and kept warm.

Let them keep their allotted positions, besotted
And blind! When you bid them advance—

Those ignorant asses, the underworld classes

Will say all they want is a chance!

SAFETY FOR LUMBER WORKERS.

A public hearing on Tentative Logging and Sawmill Safety Orders has been called by the Industrial Accident Commission for January 29, 1917, in room 407, Underwood building, 525 Market street, San Francisco. The hearing will begin at 10 a. m.

These orders were prepared by the following committee representing both employers and employees engaged in the operations named, in conjunction with representatives of the commission's safety department: R. D. Swales (chairman), W. W. Peed (vice-chairman), Walter E. Ball, W. H. Pratt, Donald Macdonald, Fred W. Bender, G. D. Oliver, J. B. Clark, George A. Hume, W. F. Jones, W. J. Heidorn, H. W. Cole, George McCallum, J. E. Neighbor, E. H. Cox, J. M. White, S. O. Johnson, J. J. Krohn, T. A. Groom, H. W. Jackson, Carl Bachem, J. O. Chapman, F. M. Thatcher, D. S. Painter, C. R. Wisdom, E. A. Sinclair, James C. Bennett, R. L. Hemingway, John R. Brownell (secretary).

The Tentative Logging and Sawmill Safety Orders contain safety provisions for direct logging operations, including donkey engines, woods railroads and their equipment, with sundry rules governing standard signals and standard track clearances. The provisions for sawmills relate to log hauls, log deck, feed carriage, band mills, circular mills, live rolls, edgers, saws, shingle jointers, lathe machines, filing rooms, basements, conveyors, etc.

During 1915 there were reported to the Industrial Accident Commission the following injuries in the lumber industry: 40 deaths, 139 permanent injuries and 4564 temporary injuries. The total cost of compensation and medical benefits was \$111,259.61, divided as follows: Compensation, \$74,393.35; medical, \$36,866.26. The temporary injuries resulted in the loss of 46,444 days' time to the affected employees.

Copies of these tentative safety orders may be obtained upon application to the Industrial Accident Commission.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sid Bluman, W. Giacometti, Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treas.
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m.
Telephone Park 84.

Oakland Branch.
Jim Cray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m.
Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, January 30, 1917.

Walter A. Weber, president, presiding.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the 23rd inst. and special meeting of the 26th inst. were approved as read.

Admitted to membership: Emil Gortenborg, violin.

Transfer deposited: Roscoe V. Knappe, piano and organ, Local No. 76, Seattle, Washington.

Next union meeting, Thursday, February 8, 1917, 1 p. m.

Members are requested to pay dues now as new cards are on hand. First quarter, \$2.25 C. H. King, secretary-treasurer.

The Woman's Symphony Association, of which Mrs. Josephine Marshall Fernald is president, will hold its next regular meeting, Monday, February 5th, in the concert room of the Palace Hotel, at 3 p. m.

Mr. Russell P. Tyler, a prominent attorney and musician of the city, will be the speaker of the afternoon. He has an interesting personality, is young, brilliant and versatile and is also well known in the world of letters. Probably no other San Francisco man has achieved so much at so early an age.

Florence Drake LeRoy will sing the "Aria" from "Traviata," "Ah fors e lui." Mrs. LeRoy has just returned from a tour with Conway's Band and is in excellent voice. Her admirers will be delighted to have an opportunity of hearing her again; besides her possession of a beautiful voice, her charming manner, genuineness and warmth captivate any audience.

Complaints have come to this office that many members did not receive notices for the special meeting held January 30th. This is due to no fault of this office, as the custom that has been in vogue for some time of having these notices mailed by the "Labor Clarion" mailing department was carried out. However, it is the desire of the secretary that all members receive proper notification of all meetings, and if he finds that the methods that were in vogue before he assumed office do not bring the necessary results, he will find some method that will.

It has been decided to call off the raffle of the 'cello of our late member, A. W. Neilson, there having been very little interest shown. Money will be refunded to those who have already purchased tickets. Anyone interested in the purchase of a fine 'cello should get into communication with Mr. Harry Strelitz.

Handels' Mastery.

Handel was too universal and too objective to believe that one kind of art only was the true one. He believed in two kinds of music only, the good and the bad. Apart from that he appreciated all styles. Thus he has left masterpieces in every style, but he did not open any new way in opera for the simple reason that he went a long way in nearly all paths already opened up. Constantly he experimented, invented, and always with his singularly sure touch. He seemed to have an extraordinary penetrating knowledge in invention; and consequently few artistic regions remained for him to conquer. He made as masterly a use of the recitative as Gluck, or of the arioso as Mozart, writing the acts of "Tamerlano," which are the closest and most heart-rending dramas, in the manner of "Iphigenie en

Tauride," the most moving and passionate scenes in music such as certain pages of "Admeto and Orlando," where the humorous and tragic are intermingled in the manner of "Don Giovanni." He has experimented very happily here in new rhythms. There were new forms, the dramatic duet or quartet, the descriptive symphony opening the opera, refined orchestration, choruses and dances. Nothing seems to have obsessed him. In the following opera we find him returning to the ordinary forms of the Italian or German opera of his time.—Romain Rolland.

GOMPERS ON COMPULSION.

"It is not yet understood how perfectly safe freedom is," declared President Gompers in opposition to compulsion in industrial disputes, at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

"The thought underlying all this species of legislation," said the A. F. of L. executive, "is how to tie men to their tasks, how to take from men some of their new-found freedom. For ages and ages employers of the world were masters of all they surveyed. Government has always been on the side of the employers, but the workers, through organization and education, have established new concepts and have insisted upon new relations. Now it is proposed that the government step in to in some way revert back to old orders.

"If this legislation, in its mildest form, is passed, it is only the forerunner of what is to come."

Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, and an advocate of compulsion, suggested that a public opinion would be possible if the facts in industrial disputes were known. President Gompers replied that public opinion in these cases is "manufactured" by newspapers and magazines that are practically all owned by opponents of the workers. He cited the repeal of the Missouri Railroad full crew law by a referendum vote recently, when newspapers made no pretense of presenting both sides. A similar campaign to repeal the Pennsylvania full crew law was also referred to by the trade unionist, who explained the difference between a referendum vote on an industrial question, on which newspapers line up against the workers, and a referendum vote on a bond issue, for instance, where the economic interests of all newspaper owners are not identical. In the latter case, the unionist stated, it is possible for both sides of the question to be presented in a complete manner for the voters' enlightenment.

President Gompers said that if Congress did not pass an eight-hour law last September and a general railroad strike was called, an adjustment would be reached in 24 hours.

"In my judgment, with the information I have on the subject, this would be the extent of the strike," he said.

"I am pleading, more than I am arguing," he concluded, "that you do not introduce into our system of government any form of compulsion in the relations of man and man, of employer and employee. If that step be taken it will be followed by others to strengthen the law. It would be wiped out in time, but I am fearful how it would be wiped out. It might be by a revulsion of feeling; it might be by a revolt."

Always remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

To know how to say what other people only dare to think, is what makes men sages; and to dare to say what others only dare to think, is what makes them martyrs, or reformers.—Elizabeth Charles.

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 30, 1916.

Assets\$66,633,735.94
Deposits 63,499,332.39
Reserve and Contingent Funds.. 2,134,403.55
Employees' Pension Fund..... 235,045.38
Number of Depositors.....69,024

PIERCED BY THE TRUTH.

By Paul Scharrenberg.

The writer is "Delighted" to note that his recent gentle admonition under the caption of "A Word to California Jingoos" has actually pierced the hide of the most conspicuous individual in the group for whom it was intended.

Certainly we are making substantial progress when the bellicose secretary of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, under his own signature, issues the following public declaration:

"Worthy of only contempt would be one who opposed organization of Japanese workers in Japan. God speed the day when they will become organized.

Such a statement as the foregoing, coming from such a hopelessly bigoted source, begins "to savor of real manhood" in the treatment of an exceedingly complex question. It holds out the hope that some day in the not far-distant future the valiant anti-Jap warriors in the Laundry League will begin to realize that others besides themselves have their trials and tribulations with Asiatic competition.

Doubtless the California laundry workers have evolved an effective system whereby they can reduce to a minimum all unfair Chinese and Japanese competition. And in their efforts along these lines they have always had and should continue to receive the earnest and undivided support of the labor movement.

But every intelligent schoolboy in California knows that each trade and calling has its own peculiar problems—problems that will never be solved by the rigid application of a certain copyrighted rule.

To be sure, if the American-Japanese problem could be solved or settled by the "Do not patronize" route it might be well for all other workers to emulate the laundry workers' methods of fighting. But it is obvious that the organized sailors, fishermen, marine firemen and marine cooks, who make their home in California and who outnumber the organized laundry workers in the State by several thousand would be promptly labeled as lunatics if they were to appeal to the public not to patronize ships manned by Asiatics. Yet American seamen are confronted with a far greater menace in Asiatic competition than any class of American workers ashore.

For reasons which require no elaboration for the purpose of this article, the Caucasian has for years been leaving the sea, and the Oriental has been filling the vacancy.

The American workers in shore occupations are in direct competition only with the comparatively few Asiatics who have been legally admitted to the country. But, until quite recently, American seamen had to compete with the teeming millions of all Asia. California judges have solemnly held that neither the Asiatic Exclusion law nor the Federal Contract Labor law was meant to apply to seamen. Fortunate for the future of American sea power the United States Supreme Court has issued a writ of certiorari (a review of the case in question), and there is a reasonable hope that the seamen of America may yet be brought under the same laws which protect all other American workers.

This, however, is beside the question under discussion. By legislation and by other projects fairly well under way, the organized seamen of America are now perhaps nearer toward a satisfactory solution of Asiatic competition than at any time since that terrific life and death struggle began. And, as stated, it is more than pleasing to note that a ray of this homely truth has at last found lodgment in the badly-muddled but doubtless well-intentioned mind of the dear brother who made the commendable public declaration referred to in this article.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship for organized labor.

SOCIAL WELFARE TAFFY.

An appropriation for the Federal Children's Bureau was discussed in the United States Senate last week.

Senator Kenyon, in defending the bureau, quoted from its report of a survey of Manchester, N. H., which showed that of the babies with fathers earning less than \$450, about one in four died before it was 12 months old; the great majority of the babies had fathers in the wage group from \$450 to \$849, and of these about one in six died, and where the fathers earned \$1050 or more, but one baby in 16 died in the first year.

Then Senator Gallinger arose. Senator Gallinger resides in Concord, situated about 15 miles north of Manchester. These are his views on the frightful mortality among Manchester's babies:

"I want to say for the men who are employing these people, as I suggested a moment ago, many of them poor, uneducated and ignorant, that the greatest corporation in that city is doing a very magnificent work. For instance, it has established a very large playground upon property owned by the corporation; it has a hospital; it has two textile club buildings constructed by the corporation, one for the women and one for the men; it builds houses, which it rents at a very low rate of interest; it furnishes medical attendance to the operatives free; and it is doing a great deal for these people. Yet, beyond a question, there is an opportunity to do more, and I hope that through the instrumentality of the children's bureau great reforms will be achieved in Manchester as well as in all the other manufacturing cities of the country."

Senator Gallinger then proceeded, together with 16 of his colleagues, to vote against the appropriation that would permit the bureau to continue its investigation of infant mortality. Senator Hollis, also from New Hampshire, joined with 30 other Senators in favor of the appropriation. Senator Hollis said that the Manchester investigation would be impossible under state authority "because the strength of the textile mills in that locality is such that they would not permit it to be done properly."

In his defense of the appropriation Senator La Follette made this thrilling plea:

"Go read the shameful records of infant mortality in this country of boasted enlightenment, of the deaths of mothers on the battlefields of maternity, battlefields where a sublimer valor is exhibited than in all the conflicts that are trumpeted by the tongues of history, and ask yourselves where the responsibility rests."

LABOR COUNCIL HISTORY.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" next Sunday will contain a brief historical review of the local Labor Council. This will be one of a series of articles being published by this paper on the San Francisco labor movement.

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

After a two-days' strike brewery workers in Pittston, Pa., have returned to work. Wages are increased \$1 a week.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 26, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bakers No. 24—Julius Kastner, Jack Larippa, L. J. Martin, Paul Guderley, Gust. Becker, S. K. Leman. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—B. H. Swanson, Lee Moses, vice Bros. Lynch and Holmgren. Cracker Packers—Freda Loretz, Eva Ostino, Marie King. Ice Wagon Drivers—R. S. Andrews, J. E. Clearwater. Musicians—J. J. Matheson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Congressman Nolan, relative to the Pearl Harbor Drydock matter. From United States Senator Phelan and Congressmen Church, Hayes and Raker, relative to excluding liquor advertisements and increasing the postage rates on second-class matter. From Attorney Henry B. Lister, enclosing bill for \$250. From the Neptune Beach, Alameda Co., relative to special days at the new park and beach. Minutes of the State Federation of Labor. Announcement of meeting which Mr. Stitt Wilson will hold on January 28th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting a boycott on the firm of Fred Kaiser, Fifth avenue and Clement. Wage scale and agreement of the Bakery Wagon Drivers. From the secretary to the Governor of Arizona, requesting financial assistance to conduct a legal contest upon which his tenure of office and industrial justice in Arizona alike depend.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Mr. Edward B. De Groot, providing for constructive physical education in the schools.

Referred to Label Section—From Journeymen Tailors No. 2, Office Employees, Retail Shoe Clerks, Wood Carvers, Web Pressmen and Tailors No. 80, stating they will pay one-half cent per capita for six months.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—An amendment to the constitution of the Council was introduced by Delegates Steuart and Conboy of the Teamsters No. 85 as follows: "Past Presidents and Secretaries shall be entitled to a seat in this Council, with the privilege of speaking on any question, so long as they retain membership in a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Reports of Unions—Have sent for a charter for Latin Bakers; are making progress in organizing same.

Executive Committee—Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Chauffeurs' Union. On the application for assistance from the Grocery Clerks' Union relative to a ten-hour day in the store of H. G. Meyer, 600 Balboa street, the matter was referred to the secretary. The complaint of Bartenders' Union against the Old Crow saloon was laid over one week. On the request of Street Carmen's Union No. 518 for an increase of wages of five cents an hour, committee recommended to the Board of Public Works that such increase of wages be granted as the earnings of the road will permit. Report of Committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the request of the Recreation League that this Council support before the Board of Supervisors the plan to exchange lands with the Southern Pacific Company for the acquisition of a site for an aquatic park, your committee recommends that the request be complied with, and that it reiterate its indorsement of the establishment of an aquatic park at the foot of Van Ness avenue. Moved that the recommendation be concurred

in; amendment—that the matter be laid over three weeks; amendment carried. In the matter of proposed regulation of cafes and the city's night life in general, your committee decided to continue the matter for further consideration and action if circumstances warrant. Moved that the recommendation of committee be adopted; carried. A motion to close debate on the above was carried. On the communication from the Joint Council of Teamsters favoring the adoption of a city ordinance prohibiting minors under the age of eighteen years from driving any motor propelled vehicle, committee respectfully advises the Joint Council and the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union to turn the matter over to the Council's legislative agent for the purpose of amending State laws for the desired effect; concurred in. In the matter of communication from Congressman Linthicum, relative to H. R. No. 137, committee recommends that the secretary advise said Congressman of our continued support of his measure; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the application for affiliation from Electrical Workers No. 6 be received and its delegates seated; report concurred in.

Special Committee—President Murphy made a progressive report on activities at Sacramento.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Election of Officers—There being no opposition to the following officers they were declared duly elected by the chair.

Vice-President, Haggerty.

Secretary, John A. O'Connell.

Financial Secretary, J. J. McTiernan.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien.

Trustees, M. J. McGuire, Chas. Childs, J. W. Spencer.

Organizing Committee, John O. Walsh, T. E. Zant, Frank O'Brien, A. L. McDonald, O. F. Donnelly, Alex. Horr, M. Mortimer, James Hopkins, Wm. Corcoran.

Law and Legislative Committee, Roe Baker, Frank Ainsworth, Theodore Johnson, A. W. Brouillet, Alex. Horr, Thos. Riley.

Directors of "Labor Clarion," D. P. Haggerty, John O. Walsh, A. A. Greenbaum, John A. O'Connell, J. J. McTiernan.

The board of election officers respectfully reports the result of the election as follows:

President, A. W. Brouillet.

Executive Committee, James Bailey, J. D. Barnes, Wm. T. Bonsor, Michael Casey, Barry Connors, Geo. Cullen, W. G. Desepte, George Flatley, D. P. Haggerty, Theodore Johnson, J. J. Matheson, M. J. McGuire, Patrick O'Brien.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1407.05.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$1822.55.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

CONSCRIPTION DEFEATED.

At Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, the commonwealth electoral officer has officially declared the result of the referendum on the subject of military conscription, October 28th last. Organized labor led the fight against the proposal, which was rejected by a vote of 1,145,198 to 1,034,918; majority against, 61,280. The various states voted as follows:

New South Wales—No, 472,705; yes, 356,209. Victoria—No, 328,022; yes, 353,829. Queensland—152,101; yes, 143,051. South Australia—No, 113,591; yes, 87,368. West Australia—No, 40,807; yes, 93,888. Tasmania—No, 37,703; yes, 48,437. Territories—No, 1269; yes 2136.

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WHAT AILS OUR ARMY?

Major William C. Harllee of the United States Marine Corps, vice-president of the National Rifle Association of America and one of the "preparedness" boosters, appeared before the Senate sub-committee which is holding hearings on compulsory military training. The major introduced a new element in the controversy over compulsory military training by declaring flatly that it was "quite unnecessary to scrap the volunteer system" inasmuch as it could easily be modified, and should be modified, "to bring it more closely in touch with American traditions." He said in part:

"I have no patience with those 'preparedness' advocates who insist that the volunteer system has broken down. What has broken down is not the volunteer system but certain out-of-date and antiquated features of our army establishment. My contact with civilians whom I have met by the thousands in the rifle association work and elsewhere has convinced me that the Americans have the fighting tradition and will gladly train themselves for national defense if they can do it under self-respecting conditions. Rightly or wrongly, they believe that they cannot do it with self-respect and join the regular army. The thing to do is not to scrap the volunteer system and introduce a compulsory system which is alien to our traditions; the thing to do is to overhaul our defense establishment and scrap those features of it which Americans have learned to resent.

"The chief feature they have learned to resent is the caste system which still prevails in our military establishment. There is no use denying the fact—it is there not only as a social fact but buttressed by law as well. The caste system, for example, dictates that the enlisted man who stays in the lower ranks until he has passed the age of 27, is doomed to remain in it; he is forbidden by law to associate with his 'superiors.' No matter how brave and skillful he may be he cannot by a life time of effort approach the inexperienced youngster appointed to a commission. The relationship between officers and men is made thoroughly artificial and un-American; it ought to be abolished.

"Our present military institution, with its two castes transplanted from England and patterned also after the armies of Prussia before the days of the French Revolution, does not fit this country. That is the whole trouble. If we had courage and initiative—if we used on the reform of our military establishment the courage and initiative which we use in our industrial progress, we would eliminate the features of our military establishment which American citizens don't like, and we would speedily have all the trained men that we need.

"Some of these things sound heterodox, but I am glad to say that there are men in the military establishment who know that it must be reconstructed. We know, from our contact with Americans in all walks of life, that he does not need conscription to make him fight and he does not need conscription to make him train. All he needs is an opportunity to train under conditions which he finds self-respecting, which economizes his time and holds his interest. Those conditions can, and should, be met."

Major Harllee outlined his plan of an active rather than a regular army. He claimed that under a proper system individual training in the essential points of how to march, to cook, to give first aid treatment, to dig and to shoot did not require over three weeks and that when men were enlisted for three years to receive this training and spent the time in barracks they acquired habits of idleness.

"The best type of discipline," he said, "is the discipline of active work. The present system does not tend to prepare officers for training men quickly or give them opportunities to practice the more important features of their profes-

sion. We would be better off, better equipped for the actualities of war, if we had a new army every year, to be moved out after one month of individual training and then to be kept afeld like a real army until discharged after six months' service."

He recommended the abolition of the oath of enlistment and suggested that if the greater part of the pay were given at the end of the engagement, the binding of men by oath to service would not be necessary, and that if men in time of peace were dissatisfied with the conditions enough to leave the service before the pay day at the end of the six months, it would be better to let them go because dissatisfied men injure an organization. The line of cleavage between the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers would disappear if all were hired on the same basis and the grades readjusted so that the gradient of pay in the different grades would be gradual.

Major Harllee suggested at the muster out of each year's army the selection of only a few officers for the following year's work and the discharge of all the rest, all selections to be made by the next higher commander, who would select competent men because his own results and chances for future advancement would depend upon the work of competent subordinates.

"The present barracks," he said, "ought to be used as a winter school for the officers selected for the coming year. Such a plan would accustom us to the habit of organizing armies from civilians; would develop and standardize methods of real training and would furnish a method of selecting tested officers for rapid advancement; would distribute each year many trained officers into civilian life available for efficient service in volunteer armies in case of need and would result in bringing young men of demonstrated capacity to the top and return them to civil life before they become too old to begin a civilian career."

Major Harllee declared that there were not enough jails in America to house those who would evade compulsory service and he doubted, if such a plan were put into effect, whether the so-called training would possess any value and that real training was quite a different thing from such as could be given by night school methods.

"The real need of the country is not so much universal training, but an effective system which will develop methods of organization and of training real armies for real service," he said.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

No doubt the readers of this paper have been following the new serial supreme featuring America's foremost and best-known woman, Mrs. Vernon Castle, in "Patria," a story based on preparedness and woven around United States, Mexico and Japan. The producers of this picture have left nothing undone to present to the motion picture fans a story that will keep you on edge throughout its screen appearance. There are fifteen complete stories to "Patria," each theme different. The first episode, entitled "Last of the Fighting Channings," will be shown at the New Mission Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Mrs. Castle, as Patria Channing, has been left sole heir to the Channing Munition Works, America's largest manufacturing plant of its kind. Baron Huroki, a foreign agent, is seeking to get control of the Channings' million dollar trust fund and munition works, and the United States Secret Service have detailed Captain Donald Parr to prevent such methods. This story of "Patria" should be seen by every American, and in order that you may get the idea of the plots of the writer it is necessary that you start on the first story. Don't fail to see it.

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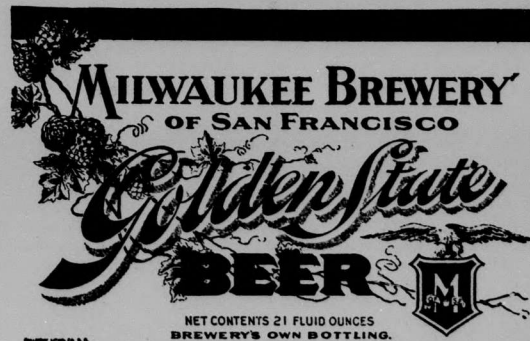
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(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
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(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th &	Jessie
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
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(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malleye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
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(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mont'g and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
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Western Pipe and Steel Company.
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Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Last Sunday's meeting brought out the usual good attendance. All the business was transacted between 1 and 4 o'clock without unnecessary delay. Thor Aareberg, Albert F. Holl, Carl H. Koch, Louis Lacaze, August R. Lindner, Frank Pesce, Louis Hagenauer and Sinclair G. Trimble (the last two apprentices) were initiated and instructed by the president. Walter F. Barth, George Bousquet, W. R. Graham, W. A. Bushnell, W. B. Flint and S. E. Williams filed applications for membership. The executive committee reported that the rider to the post-office appropriation bill that proposed zone rates of postage on second-class mail matter had been thrown out of the bill on a point of order in the House. Thursday, March 1st, was the date fixed for taking the I. T. U. referendum vote on the amendment to the General Laws purposing to restore the priority law without modification, to the International code. The vote will be taken in chapels, under direction of the executive committee, and in the manner usually observed. The officers of the union were instructed to ascertain from Spokane Typographical Union by what authority it used the name of 21 as having indorsed its amendment. A proposition from the Labor Council to increase the per capita expenditure of the union for the purpose of employing a label agent in connection with the activities of the council's label section was not approved. The suggestion to form a union in Berkeley and to withdraw that city from the jurisdiction of Oakland was ordered left entirely to the determination of Oakland Union, the I. T. U. executive council to be so notified. The union reaffirmed its position on the subject of high school text books, refusing to indorse the resolutions, sent out by Sacramento Typographical Union and the Federated Trades of that city, which subordinate the main subject of "free distribution of texts to high school pupils" to that of "State manufacture" and "State authorship." This action puts No. 21 squarely in line with the policy of the International Typographical Union on the textbook question and also in complete harmony with the educational department of the State. The union also reaffirmed its position on the printing and distribution of Red Cross Christmas seals and will not countenance the future purchase of seals unless manufactured under union conditions and in sanitary workshops.

Mark Wayman, mechanical superintendent of the "Chronicle," is at St. Francis Hospital, having recently undergone an operation.

Jack Matthews, well known in the bay cities, but for several years past connected with the State Printing Office at Sacramento, is reported seriously ill.

G. E. Mitchell, Jr., son of I. T. U. Representative Mitchell, has returned to Los Angeles after a visit of several weeks with his parents in this city.

"Bennie" Cohen, well known job printer, recently employed at the Neal Publishing Company plant, left Wednesday of this week to join the American printer colony in Honolulu.

The "Daily Evening Post" made its bow to the public of Oakland Monday of this week. Its foreword is prophetic of Oakland's future greatness as a manufacturing and commercial center. It will oppose merger of Alameda county cities with San Francisco and will be all for "My City Oakland."

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Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10 Geary Street Barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housepainters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1530 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesday, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesday, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

MISTREATMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Max Kellerman, a private of Battery D of the Second New York Field Artillery, was subjected to the "spredaeagle" punishment for alleged insubordination at the armory in New York City, on the order of Lieutenant Frank A. Spencer. He was strapped to the wheel of a gun carriage with his arms and legs stretched along the tires. The man's plight was witnessed by visitors to the armory for an hour, after which no more visitors were admitted.

After being unbound Kellerman was put in solitary confinement. An investigation was ordered by the Federal War Department, the regiment having been federalized, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Q. Donaldson, of General Leonard Wood's staff, took charge. No official account has been published concerning the affair, but news reports are to the effect that five privates, including Kellerman, were ordered by Lieutenant Frank A. Spencer to clean the stables in the armory. The men protested that they had had no food during the day and refused to work unless they should first be fed. It is not known whether any of these men besides Kellerman were "spredaeagled." One report says that four finally submitted, and only Kellerman remained obstinate. The regiment was to be mustered out of federal service on January 12th, but the War Department has now refused to discharge, pending further investigation, the five privates, Lieutenant Spencer, Colonel George A. Wingate in command of the regiment, and Captain Wilbur T. Wright. The five privates were sent under guard to Fort Hamilton, to remain there as prisoners, until the case against their officers has been cleared.

PICTURE OPERATORS ENJOINED.

At the request of several moving picture houses Judge Rodenbeck of Rochester, N. Y., has issued a temporary injunction against members of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, who have notified the public that these houses have refused to employ members of the union.

While the managers do not deny the charge they insist that this and similar statements tend to "destroy and injure the business of the plaintiffs."

Acting on the theory that these managers have some sort of a mortgage on the patronage of unionists and their sympathizers, the court restrained the operators in their publicity campaign.

THIRTEEN-HOUR WORK DAY.

A thirteen-hour day for officers and crews of bay steamers has been ordered by United States Inspectors of Steamboats James Guthrie and Joseph Dolan. The decision follows an investigation of the violation of a ruling of the bureau of navigation which states that thirteen continuous hours of work constitutes a day on bay vessels.

The investigation discloses the ruling was being openly violated by the officers and crews on the ferryboats and other bay craft.

Notification of the order was sent to the superintendents of all ferry and bay lines. The new working hours are to go into effect at once.

LABEL LIFTED.

The right and privilege to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council has been withdrawn from the office of the Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine street, for the reason that this concern received the contract to print the envelopes used by the different departments of the City and County of San Francisco for the fiscal year 1916-1917, and instead of printing these envelopes in its own office, the Sanders Printing Company sublet the contract to a non-union concern, which is a direct and flagrant violation of the laws governing the use of the label.

Always remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

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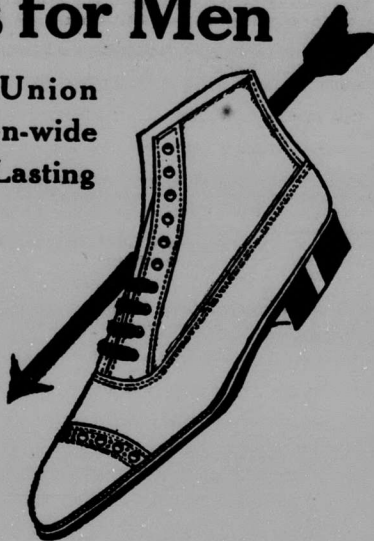
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The last week records the deaths of these members of San Francisco unions: Franklin W. Abbott and Hugh Dever of the riggers and stevedores, John J. Reilly of the roofers, Martin J. Kemmerle of the coopers, Nels Peter Olsen and Edward J. McGee of the teamsters, Gustav Bastedt of the musicians, John Aduck of the elevator conductors, Alfred A. Stadmann of the carpenters.

The San Francisco Labor Council has elected the following officers and permanent committees for the current year: President, A. W. Brouillet; vice-president, D. P. Haggerty; secretary and business agent, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary, J. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, J. W. Spencer, M. McGuire, Charles Child; organizing committee, J. O. Walsh, T. E. Zant, Frank O'Brien, A. L. McDonald, George Donnelly, Alexander Horr, M. Mortimer, James Hopkins; law and legislative committee—Roe Baker, Frank Ainsworth, Theo. Johnson, J. D. Hynes, A. W. Brouillet, Alexander Horr, Thomas Riley; directors of the "Labor Clarion," John O. Walsh, D. P. Haggerty, A. A. Greenbaum, John A. O'Connell, J. J. McTiernan; executive committee, James Bailey, J. D. Barnes, William T. Bonsor, Michael Casey, Barry Connors, George Cullen, George Flatley, Peter Fitzgerald, D. P. Haggerty, Theodore Johnson, J. J. Matheson, M. J. McGuire, Patrick O'Brien.

The Labor Council has indorsed the demand of the platform men employed on the Municipal Railway.

Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 has submitted a new wage scale for approval. It was referred to the executive committee.

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, with a membership of about 8000, asks for an increase of wages of 20 per cent, and has submitted the matter to a vote of its members. The present wage rate is \$5 a day, and the men ask for \$6.

Coopers' Union No. 65 will celebrate its thirty-fourth anniversary with a dance in the Labor

Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, the night of February 17th. The union has installed six new members.

Delegates from all the retail clerks' unions in California will meet in Oakland on February 11th to reorganize the District Council of Retail Clerks.

Marble Workers' Union No. 44 elected the following officers and delegates: President, Frederic McGlade; vice-president, William Taylor; recording secretary, Samuel Harman; financial secretary and treasurer, C. Mury; warden, S. Snelson; executive board, J. McAleer, N. Sears, William Nesdale, H. Jensen, L. Landini; delegates to the Building Trades and Labor Councils, F. McGlade, William Taylor, F. Carmody. President McGlade is entering the thirteenth consecutive year as president.

Plasterers' Union No. 66, at its last meeting, disbursed \$75 in benefits to sick members.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union has determined to abolish the contract system from the tailoring industry in San Francisco. The union has put the proposition up to the employers and has called a meeting to vote on the calling of a strike, if necessary, to enforce the demands for the abolishment of the system. The union has already amended its constitution so as to exclude from membership all contractors. Heretofore these men, many of them, held membership in the organization. It is said they largely dictated the policy of the union and made it possible to continue the contract system. Union officials say the contract system is only another name for the sweat-shop system, where workers are pitted against each other, and in their zeal to procure work by contract cut prices until they cannot live decently on what they earn.

Practically every labor organization in San Francisco and the State have indorsed the bill pending in the Legislature calling for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of a sanitarium in San Francisco for the treatment of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

A PEEP AT VICE CRUSADERS.

By Jay O'Dee.

The proposition of a state constabulary advanced by some of the vice crusaders deserves serious consideration. It smells bad when it is advanced by such an eminent moralist as Captain Robert Dollar, who, a few short months ago, advised his fellow employers that the best way to break strikes was to fill the ambulances with union men. Captain Dollar, whilst weeping for the sinful city, is strongly of the opinion that a state constabulary would restore San Francisco and make her such a saintly and most probably non-union city as Los Angeles claims to be.

The reactionary press and non-union employers are hitting at Mayor Rolph primarily because he refused to lend the police force to the breaking of strikes. When the Chamber of Commerce wanted to put a thousand armed men on the waterfront during the stevedores' strike Mayor Rolph peremptorily refused to allow any such thing.

We want no state constabulary headed by disreputable ex-police chiefs. Let the local authorities handle the enforcement of the law, and if we find them wanting, then we can force them to toe the mark.

This state constabulary snake must be scotched at once.

WILL TEACH DRAUGHTING.

Three different courses for draughtsmen are to be given by the University of California Extension Division during the half-year beginning January 16th, at the Polytechnic High School in San Francisco. An elementary course will teach the use of instruments, the making and reading of working drawings, and simple intersections. A second course in machine drafting will deal with power transmission machinery, riveted joints, couplings, clutches, belt and rope drives, etc. A third course will deal with electrical design, including the laying out of circuits, the designing of transformers, generators, motors, etc.

For those who have had training in algebra and trigonometry, a course will be offered in mechanics, dealing with the problems of structures such as trams, cranes, and beams, and with the elements of hydraulics, acceleration problems in machinery, etc.

The more men talk the more they have to pay for the privilege.

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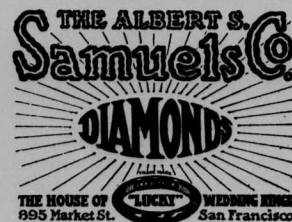
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